Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, MAY 12, 1806. [No. 1598.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

A constant Trader.
For LIVERPOOL, direct,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP
William & John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant.—For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. 12oth

For Sale or Freight,
(If applied for immediately)

BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

Stows 800 barrels Flour, and is now in complete order to take a cargo on board. Apply to

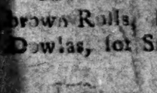
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 8. d1w

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, brown Rolls, Huffians, Oznaburgs, Platillas and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,



The fchooner
HENRIETTA,
In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6. 12t

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle,

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,
PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

The subscriber
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per ship William Murdoch, from London, via Baltimore,
EARLY frame Peas, early Charlton do. large marrowfat do. dwarf marrowfat do. prolific dwarf do. blue Prussian do. Madeira Cabbage, Beeda Kale (new kind) large Windsor Beans, early Mazagan do. dwarf China Kidney Beans, early cream colored do. red speckled do. liver colored do. red turnip Radish, split Peas, white Clover, fresh Lucern, some new annual Flower Seeds—
And from Baltimore and New York, which will be opened in a few days,
An elegant assortment of Flowerpots, Chimney Ornaments, Cut Glass, China, &c.

NICH'S. HINGSTON.

May 6 d1w

Wanted Immediately,
A WET NURSE.
Apply to the Printer.

May 9. d6t

FOR SALE,
For the term of 15 years,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY:
ABOUT 15 years of age—He will be sold low for CASH——Apply to the

PRINTER.

May 6. d6t

CHARLES BENNETT,
Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandrilles & Nankeens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra size
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambrics, Sarsenet do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5 4 and 6-4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. ed1w.eo2w.2aw1w

Colston and Turner,
Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russel's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber* to *John D. Westcott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6. dtf

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing my property on Royal street, advertised by *John Longden*, to be sold on the 29th instant; as I can make it appear evident, that Jacob Geiger has received satisfaction for his claim against me.

Michael Steiber.

May 10. 3t

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial fatinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Osnaburghs and rolls
Baizes
Gurrahs and
Seersuckers.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said M'Carty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

May 7. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to pass such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next: the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 22. [May 7] dtf

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

JAMES PATTON,
Has for sale on board the William and John, laying at Conway's wharf.
503 casks blown salt,
2500 bushels ground alum do.
1200 pieces stone ware,
2 crates assorted queens ware.

May 10. d2w

JUST LANDED,
From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,
30 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

May 10. eo

ONE CENT REWARD.

Ran away yesterday afternoon an apprentice boy named THOMAS VERNON, about 16 years old, very fair note, dark hair, down look, and low in stature for his age. Had on when he went away a dark brown jacket and fustian trowsers. Whoever delivers said boy to me shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

Charles Pascoe.

May 10 d3t

Notice is hereby given,
The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,
THAT a dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the half year ending this day; which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

May 7. 1aw3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,
A Negro Man, named *Reuben,*
Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known to most town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

WM. HODGSON
Has for Sale,
2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30 d.

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscriber,
85 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received
100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. West-India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogsheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30. d

FRESH TEAS.

Now loading from on board the brig Harmony from New York,
12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
} *Of the latest importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by
James Sanderson.

April 21. d

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE
On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend the secret journal, by inserting in it the message of the President of the 5th December.

CONTINUED.

Mr. DANA said he was happy they were enabled to take a direct vote on the publication of the message. On the vote just taken he had felt himself bound to consult the opinions of gentlemen who had thought when the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it did not apply to the publication of the message. The question now presents itself directly for consideration, whether it would be most expedient to publish it. It appears to me, said Mr. Dana, that there will be no breach of confidence in publishing it. If in private life one man makes a communication to another, and the person who receives it says he will not pledge himself to keep it secret, there is no obligation on him not to divulge it, and should he divulge it there will be no question about the violation of confidence. Under what form then, was the communication of the president made to this house? Is there any thing in the constitution relative to the president's communicating any thing to either house in confidence, and absolutely prohibiting either house from disclosing it? If there is no such thing in the constitution the disclosure must be left to our discretion, of the propriety of which we must be the judges. In the first place, the constitution of the United States provides for such communications to congress as the president may see fit to make; it also declares that each house shall be governed by such rules as they shall make. Now when this message was received, the rules of the last house were adopted, and are such as are now in force. What is the rule applicable to the present point?

"Whenever confidential communications are received from the president of the United States, the house shall be cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the house) during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the speaker, or any other member, shall inform the house, that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the house shall, in like manner, be cleared till the communication be made; the house shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly."

The president can make no communications to us except under this rule. It was under this rule that this message was communicated. What is the inference? The rule was peremptory, so far as it required the communication of the president to be read with closed doors; but after having been so received, it is strictly within the power of the house to decide whether it shall continue private, or be published. The president must have communicated the message under this impression. No obligation of confidence can be infringed by publishing it. Believing, therefore, that the publication will be no violation of confidence, and believing that it will be for the public good, I shall vote for it.

Mr. SLOAN. I shall, as decidedly as the gentleman from Connecticut vote against the publication of the message; and on a principle which it behoves me never to abandon so long as I hold a seat on this floor. If I understand any thing of the matter, it was communicated to the house by the president in confidence that it would not be published; and if I have any idea of propriety, it ought to be still kept secret, as the reasons which first made it so still continue. If we are not constitutionally bound to keep the communications made by the president secret, I do conceive we are under an obligation of respect to the other branches of the government, not to betray the confidence reposed in us; and should this communication be published the other branches of the government ought first to sanction it. Such a course would, in my opinion, have a direct tendency, to destroy our confidence in the president, and our diplomatic characters abroad.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH. Before the question is taken I have a few observations to offer in addition to those which I submitted the other day on the subject of the secret proceedings, to shew that the message of the president ought to be published, not only in justification of the report of the select committee which has been published, but in justice to the government itself. An attempt has been made in the public prints, and on this floor, to give a color to the proceedings of the house, when in conclave, totally inconsistent with, and in opposition to truth. It has been intimated that the minority was in favor of war; or by intimating that the majority were in favor of pacific measures, the inference has been drawn that the minority were in favor of war. The fact is this—and as the message of the president has been read as a part of the journal ordered to be published, as the speaker and clerk have attested, I will undertake to state what it contains unless prevented by the chair.

The Speaker interrupted Mr. R. by observing that such a statement would not be in order.

Mr. Randolph. I will confine myself then to stating that the division of sentiment in the house, was whether we should have a territorial accommodation of our differences with Spain, whether we should have an accommodation which did not merely suit Spain and us, or a monied accommodation which neither suited us or Spain, but France. A recurrence to the journals will shew this to have been the principal difference that subsisted within the walls of this house. There was no party of men in this house, or elsewhere, in favor of war: for I beg leave to call gentlemen on the committee to witness that the opinion of the majority of the select committee was that we should neither give money or make war; but that we should defend the limits of the old United States and the territories acquired from Spain. What were the facts? Our army was dispersed in cantonments, God knows where. The country to be protected was far removed from any considerable surrounding population; a country which, from the circumstances in which it is placed, must be kept and held by military force. When the militia of the United States from the most contiguous states to New Orleans were deputed to take possession of the country, events proved that it could not be defended by militia, unless indeed by the militia of the Chickasaws, the Creeks and the Choctaws. It is not only cut off from the populous parts of the U. States, but it is protruded into the Gulph of Mexico, and also surrounded by extensive marshes which do not admit of its being defended in the same manner as the other parts of the U. States. So much with regard to a standing army. The committee applied to the head of the proper department to know what force would be required to defend the frontiers. Our report has been published. Why have not the letter addressed to the secretary of war and his report been likewise published? If the executive of the United States will take upon itself the responsibility of defending the country with a single grenadier, be it so. But it was said there was not sufficient force to defend the country; and are we not now attempting by a landed bounty to generate this force? These circumstances prove our views in committee, and I do not hesitate to say that all the force we have should have been placed in the vicinity of New Orleans—that was the weak point which ought to have been guarded.

There is another view of the subject.—Against Spain, with whom we had tried the fair experiment of negociation, & which had totally failed, we took no manly attitude; while we reserved all our energy for Great Britain, and determined to coerce her by prohibiting the importation of her millinery. Yes, against Spain, when our negociations had totally failed, and under circumstances of disgrace to the U. States, we took no manly ground, but begged her to take money; while with Great Britain, with whom negociation had not failed, while a negociation was depending, we declared ourselves in favor of taking a decisive and hostile attitude. Here is the real difference of opinion. In the one case we had a pending negociation; in the other it had been tried and failed. But that is not all. Because we bought Louisiana from France, it was contended that we should be following the old precedent by buying the Floridas of Spain. But in answer it was observed that in the first case we made an offer to purchase as a prelude to negociation; and it was declared that the misconduct of the Spanish agents was unauthorised. But here the case was completely reversed. There was no doubt of the misconduct of the Spanish agents being authorised, and negociation had been tried and had failed. There was another difference. In one case we made a fair and honorable purchase from France who owned the property; but in this case, we observed that we were about to make a dishonorable purchase of a highwayman of property taken from its rightful owner, or to obtain his services to bully it from its rightful owner; and it was known the declaration had been repeatedly made, that a high officer of the government of the U. States, the head of the department of state, avowed that the money was for France. Where has the Hornet sailed? To Corunna or to Cadiz? No, to Nantz, the highroad to Paris. It was not because there was a party in the house indisposed to the honest acquisition of the Floridas, but because there was a party indisposed to acquire them at the expence of the national treasure and honor, that opposition originated to the measures you have taken. No, sir, we were not for war, we were for peace—for acting on true policy on the principle of taking firmer ground than has been taken—that ground which we thought was called for; and not for endeavoring to curry favor with one of the European powers by throwing our weight in her scale, and thus producing a cause of quarrel with another nation during a pending negociation. This is the fact. We told gentlemen that after France had said, if you give Spain one blow I will give you ten or two, I dot recollect which; after she had told you that your claims against Spain must be abandoned; after she had in the most insulting and degrading manner interfered in your differences with Spain: that, under these circumstances to put money into the hands of France was not only a violation of your neutrality with Great Britain; but that the ground subsequently taken towards Great Britain was a most dastardly accommodation to the wishes of France, in order, by putting on a hostile attitude to Britain to curry favor with the emperor of France; and which was not demanded by the situation of our affairs with Great Britain.

What is our true policy? To take part with neither of those nations; to let neither of them finger one dollar of our money; to resist the unjust pretentions of all. This policy we have abandoned, and what is the consequence? The national honor has received a stain which all the waters of the Potomac cannot wash out. It is on the page of history, and cannot now be taken off. The nation is stigmatised: it has received a blot, which all your Indian rubber cannot efface.

But it has been represented that I took part with the Spanish against the American government in relation to the disputed territory between the Perdido and the Mississippi. I took part so far as this: I did not wish to see the American honor sacrificed in a contest with Spain. I took part so far as to be called a Spanish partizan by some gentlemen, while others charged me with being willing to kindle a war with Spain. I stated that we had never received copies of the instructions of the minister delegated to negociate with the Spanish government; and that if we should call for the documents we should find that the business from the first to the last had been managed in the most imbecile manner—I do not speak of the negociator, God forbid but of those who drew the instructions of the man who negociated. We bought Louisiana from France under the terms of the treaty of St. Ildefonso. According to the executive understanding that country extended to the Perdido and the Reo Bravo. We immediately legislated on our first claim and passed a law erecting the bay & shores of the Mobille into a revenue district. What was the fact? That we were legislating without information. We had never been told that Laussat had been directed to receive the country only to the Iberville and the Lakes. We consequently legislated in error for want of correct executive information. This was the beginning. We then sen commissioners to Madrid. These commissioners had various causes of complaint against Spain. One was for the injury we had sustained from the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, which has not to this day been satisfied; another was for spoliations committed on our commerce in the West Indies; another for spoliations committed by France; and another relative to boundaries. We claimed to the Reo Bravo; but our commissioners declared themselves ready to agree, in case Spain ceded the disputed country in the east, that the Colerado should be the boundary line; and to make even this offer our agents were obliged to exceed their instructions. This information is not drawn from documents before the house; it is not confidential; if gentlemen doubt its correctness let them call for official documents. We wanted the territory on the east of the Mississippi, and offered to pay for it with territory west of the Mississippi. But Spain replies, that territory belongs to me, and as I am able and willing to defend both, I will not give up one to pay for the other. And so far from making the Colerado river a boundary being a great concession, the present actual boundary is, I know not how many hundred miles, this side of it.

Could such a negociation, thus conducted, fail to fail? The great wonder with me is that the ministers of the United States made out to continue their exertions so long as they did in pressing such a proposition. At last some of the X, Y, and Z men go to our ministers, and say, put on a hostile attitude towards Spain, and when things are coming to a rupture, refer Spain to our mediation, give us a round sum, and we will dictate the terms on which an accommodation shall take place. When the fact came out, a general astonishment prevailed, and my worthy friend from Maryland, who no longer holds a seat in this house, told you that he hoped in God the negociation would fail. I have said so much, that at least that portion of the public in our hearing may be undeceived, in respect to the proceedings of the house, when in conclave, and may give due information to their constituents when they go home—for situated as we are in this remote corner of the union, in a wilderness and desert, with but a single press, it is impossible that any thing like a correct transcript of our proceedings can go to the public. I make this statement that it may be known that we felt no indisposition to respect the national honor either as to Britain or Spain; but that we were for no half way measures with either nation. We were willing to try negociation with Britain, and when that had failed, we were willing to go to the requisite length.

I hope for the honor of the Executive government of the United States, the message of the President will be published. With regard to any effect it may have on the negociations at Paris, it is the idlest thing in the world to talk of any effect being produced there by any thing but money. They will look at your cash; If it is enough you will have your business done; If not, it will not be done. On this point I will add a single word. I am prepared to hear it said, that if this negociation fails, it will be in consequence of the secret journal being published. But it requires no wizard to foretell that it will fail. It must. The battle of Austerlitz has settled that question. It cannot succeed. It is impossible—And were it possible, the success of the negociation would depend on nothing done in this House, save the sum of money given to France to compel Spain to do so and so. What will be the consequence of your measures? If there shall be a peace in Europe, you may expect a strong Spanish squadron, aided perhaps by a French force in the bay of Pensacola; and you may be glad to get off with the loss of two millions, you may be glad to get off with a loss of twenty millions; France sold Louisiana to the United States for so many millions, 3,750,000 dollars of which were to be paid to our citizens. We have been gulled out of that. But the last thing that has entered into the mind of France is to settle any thing definite with fixed metes and boundaries. Her object is to deal with you for money. She means to sell by the degree, and every time you apply to her for a settlement of boundaries, she will call upon you for more money. We were indisposed to give it into these terms.

(Debate to be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Foreign Intelligence.

The ship Enterprize captain Packwood, arrived last evening at the Hook in 42 days from London. We acknowledge our obligations to captain P. who very politely forwarded us by a pilot boat a note announcing his arrival, and enclosing his latest London paper, which is of the 20th of March, one day later than our advices by the Hardware. It contains no additional intelligence of moment, nor does it throw any light upon the object of the flag of truce. The following are the principal articles:

London, March 20.

The dispatches brought by the flag of truce were received at Boulogne from Paris at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, with orders to send them off immediately, and deliver them to the first British cruiser that had a king's officer on board; they were brought into Boulogne by a courier. In pursuance of the orders received, a French naval officer immediately embarked on board a flag of truce, but none of our ships was spoken till the flag of truce had stood over nearly to Dover Roads when she fell in little after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Venus frigate; the French officer immediately went on board her and delivered his dispatches, which were instantly conveyed to Admiral Holloway at Deal, and from thence sent off to government.

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they go home—for ſituated at
ote corner of the union, in a
rt, with but a ſingle preſs, it
ny thing like a correct tranſ.
dings can go to the public. I
that it may be known that we
to reſpect the national honor
n or Spain; but that we were
ſures with either nation. We
ry negociation with Britain
failed, we were willing to go
gth.
onor of the Executive govern-
States, the meſſage of the
bliſhed. With regard to any
on the negociations at Paris,
g in the world to talk of any
ed there by any thing but mo.
ook at your caſh; If it is e-
ve your buſineſs done; If not,
. On this point I will add a
prepared to hear it ſaid, that
fails, it will be in conſequence
rnal being publiſhed. But it
d to foreteli that it will fail.
attle of Auſterlitz has ſettled
cannot ſucceed. It is impoſſi.
poſſible, the ſucceſs of the ne-
epend on nothing done in this
um of money given to France
do ſo and ſo. What will be
of your meaſures? If there
in Europe, you may expect a
uadron, aided perhaps by a
e bay of Penſacola; and you
get off with the loſs of two
be glad to get off with a loſs
ns; France ſold Louiſiana to
tes for ſo many millions,
of which were to be paid to
have been gulled out of that.
that has entered into the mind
tle any thing definite with ſix.
daries. Her object is to deal
ey. She means to ſell by the
time you apply to her for a
daries, ſhe will call upon you
We were indiſpoſed to give it

to be continued.)

S DAY'S MAIL.

YORK, May 8.

oreign Intelligence.

erprize captain Packwood,
ing at the Hook in 42 days
We acknowledge our obli.
tain P. who very politely
a pilot boat a note an-
rrival, and enclosing his
aper, which is of the 20th
day later than our advices
e. It contains no addition.
moment, nor does it throw
the object of the flag of
owing are the principal ar-

London, March 20.

es brought by the flag of
ved at Boulogne from Pa-
t on Tuesday night, with
them off immediately,
em to the firſt Britiſh
a king's officer on board;
ht into Boulogne by a con-
nce of the orders received,
officer immediately em-
a flag of truce, but none
ſpoken till the flag of truce
nearly to Dover Roads
little after 7 o'clock yeſte
ith the Venus frigate; th
mmediately went on boa
ed his diſpatches, whi
onveyed to Admiral Ho
d from thence ſent off

The flag of truce remained off Dover till half paſt 12 yeſterday, when ſhe ſailed again for Boulogne. Of the nature of the diſpatches, the French officer, who was the bearer of them was wholly uninformed. By ſome perſons they were ſuppoſed to relate merely to a Cartel for the exchange of priſoners. Others can hardly believe that they relate to a Cartel, becauſe they ſay that a week ago no anſwer had been ſent to the laſt propoſal received from the French government upon the ſubject, upwards of a month ſince. As ſoon as the diſpatches arrived at Mr. Fox's office, he went to the queens houſe and communicated to his majeſty, with whom he had a long audience; after which a council is ſaid to have been held. A morning paper adds, that another French officer arrived at Deal in a galley belonging to the Nile lugger, which took him out of a French lugger off Gravelines. Our Deal letter however, is perfectly ſilent upon the ſubject.

The arrival of the flag of truce, which was known at the Stock Exchange between two and three o'clock, produced the effect of raiſing the funds, which in the preceding part of the day had been depreſſed by large ſales of ſtock made, as we underſtand, by ſome Dutch houſes. The riſe, however, was not ſo great as it probably would have been, had not ſome communication been made with reſpect to the loan for the ſervice of the year.

Some Paris papers arrived laſt night of the 12th inſtant. One of them, the Gazette de France, contains a note which ſeems to ſhew that the French expect Bonaparte's ſpeech will pave the way for a negociation for peace. It is a note upon an article of London intelligence, which mentions that "Mr. Fox ſuffered himſelf to be very eaſily perſuaded by lord Grenville, that peace could not be thought of on account of the unfavorable circumſtances and unpropitious ſituation in which England found herſelf."

Stocks this day at eleven, 3 per cent. cons. 60 1-2 3-8 for money; 3 per cent. red. ſhut.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

By captain Glenn, we learn that admiral Gravina died at Cadiz on the 9th of March, of the wounds he received at the battle of Trafalgar. That about two weeks before he ſailed, four French frigates and two brigs, with ſix months proviſions on board, ſailed on a ſecret expedition. That there were 14 or 15 French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line at Cadiz, 7 or 8 of which were preparing for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

The Preſident of the United States, was pleaſed to grant on the 17th of March laſt, his exequator to Monſieur A. R. TERRIEN DE RIVIERE, as charged with the commercial relations of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, for the port of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia.

Philadelphia, 8th May, 1806.

His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General, for the Middle and Southern States of America, gives this public notice to the Merchants and Traders, of the official information he has received, that it is the intention of his excellency, Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. His Majeſty's Governor of the Iſland of Jamaica to extend the duration of the Proclamation iſſued by his honor Lieutenant General Nugent, on the 17th of October, 1805, relative to the permitting the importation of certain articles, enumerated in that proclamation, from the United States of America into that Iſland, for a further period of ſix months, from and after its expiration, that is to ſay, from the 30th of June to the 31ſt of December, 1806.

P. BOND.

The Aurora is of opinion that the object of the Adminiſtration in publiſhing the letters of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Turner and to the Preſident, proclaiming the inability of government to adopt any meaſure of defence, was "to cenſure congreſs." Whether this was the intention we will not undertake to decide; but certain it is that the fact is itſelf a very grievous cenſure upon congreſs, which ought to be ſeverely felt by them and reſented by the nation. Nothing can be more diſgraceful than that they ſhould ſpend ſeveral months in perſonal altercations among the individual members, and finally break up the ſeſſion all of a ſudden while the government was upon the point of a quarrel with almoſt every nation of the earth, barbarous as well as civilized, and leave the adminiſtration without the power of fitting out a ſingle frigate, either for the defence of our own towns or to check the inſults of a petty barbarian on the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

Should one of the frigates which have juſt raiſed the blockade of New York enter the Cheſapeake ſhe might go to the City of Washington, burn the navy yard, demoliſh the capitol, and tow off the frigates which are there laid up in ordinary, and government could not ſay them nay, or offer them the leaſt reſiſtance untill 666 men can be recalled from the Mediterranean — Will the country be ſatisfied with ſuch legiſlation, with ſuch protection as this, while the groſſeſt outrages are committed on the coaſt within our juriſdiction, and while the petty regency of Tunis is threatening us with war unleſs we put him on a footing with the Emperor of France by ſending him *tribute!*

[*U. S. G.*]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the ſhip Packet, Trott, at Boſton, extends our London dates to the 22d March.

The editor of the Boſton Gazette obſerves, that nothing of a public nature had tranſpired relative to the flag of truce from France.

The expoſe of the ſenate of the French empire, had been received in England. It is an elaborate work, and embraces a wide and extenſive field of political ſpeculation. The terms upon which England may obtain peace, are, when fully conſidered, nothing leſs than an equality of maritime ſtrength. France, at the ſame time, to retain every acquiſition ſhe has made on the continent of Europe. While this language is held out to England, the expoſe enumerates Holland as one of the federative parts of the "Grand Empire," not merely as an allied power with France, but as incorporated with that kingdom. The intention too, of revolutioniaing the Turkiſh provinces is openly avowed. After theſe pacific declarations, the expoſe goes on to ſtate the improvements making in the French ports, it obſerves:

"If you caſt your eyes on our ports, you will ſee that exertions are making on both ſeas, to render them more acceſſible, more commodious, and more ſecure. Baſins are digging at Antwerp; ſluices and canals are forming at Antwerp, Dieppe, Oſtend, Dunkirk and Havre. At Honfleur, Bordeaux, Nice, Hulinguen, Belleiſle, Ajaccio and Baſtia, quays are conſtructed, and jetties or moles lengthened or rebuilt. All theſe different kinds of works are carrying on at Rochelle. The cleanſing of the ports of Cette and Marſeilles is continued, and that of Oleron is enlarging. The ports of Dielette and Caſteret are prepared in ſuch a manner as to be capable of receiving a great number of veſſels and gun boats, which will alarm the inhabitants of the Engliſh iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, as thoſe at Bologne menace Dover and London. The ſoundings taken at Bruc have afforded ſatisfactory reſults; the Rhone will have a port. Engineers have examined what improvements it is poſſible to make in that of Genoa. Six millions eight hundred and fifty thouſand francs have been expended on the military ports. This ſum has been principally applied in the excavations, the jetties of the mole, the conſtruction of the outer port and baſin, and the foundation of the new port Bonaparte, which, deſtined to complete this beautiful maritime creation, and worthy of his name, will be, on the channel, the terror of England; at Bologne, the baſin and the ſluice, the completion of the works which conſtitute the whole of the port, and the conſtruction of the eſtabliſhments by which it is ſurrounded; at Ambleteuſe, the works neceſſary for deepening the port, the elevation of the jetty, which protects it from the ſand driven againſt it by the weſt winds, line walls, and the buildings; at Breſt, the formation of an artificial iſland, the excavations in the rock, the hoſpitals, the magazines, the arſenal, the barracks, and the completion of the batteries; at Antwerp, the continuation of the rapid works which are to form the arſenal of our marine on the North Sea, the erection of quays and work ſhops; in the road of Rochefort, the jetties on which Fort Bayard is to be erected, and the operations of every kind required by this difficult conſtruction."

We feel the utmoſt pleaſure (ſays a reſpectable London paper) in being enabled, by the beſt authority, to aſſure our readers, that the illuſtrious ſtateſmen, whom we have now at the helm, have taken the moſt effectual ſteps to adjuſt all differences with America; and that the earl of Selkirk is going out ambaſſador to the U. States, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing harmony between the two countries, on the ſolid baſis of mutual intereſt, ſound policy and renovated friendſhip!

Letters from London aſſure us, that the moſt friendly intercourſe ſubſiſts between the American miniſter in England, and the government of that country; and that no doubts were entertained of an immediate adjuſtment of our differences, on ſuch fair and equitable principles, as would bind the two nations in a ſtill ſtronger bonds of amity and friendſhip.

Britiſh three per cent. conſols 60 3-8.

French five per cents. were on the 9th March 63f. 45c.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſatisfactory information has been received, that Henry Whitby, commanding a Britiſh armed veſſel, called the Leander, did on the 25th day of the month of April laſt, within the waters and juriſdiction of the United States, and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannon ſhot fired from the ſaid veſſel Leander, commit a murder on the body of John Pierce, a citizen of the United States, then purſuing his lawful vocations within the ſame waters and juriſdiction of the United States and near to their ſhores; and that the ſaid Henry Whitby cannot at this time be brought to juſtice by the ordinary proceſs of law.

AND WHEREAS it does further appear that, both before and after the ſaid day, ſundry treſpaſſes, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading veſſels, coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity, were committed by the ſaid armed veſſel the Leander, her officers and people; by one other armed veſſel called the Cambrian, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people; and by one other armed veſſel called the Driver, commanded by Stingsby Simpſon, her officers and people; which veſſels, being all of the ſame nation, were aiding and aſſiſting each other in the treſpaſſes, interruptions and vexations aforeſaid.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the ſaid Henry Whitby may be brought to juſtice, and due puniſhment inflicted for the ſaid murder, I do hereby eſpecially enjoin and require all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other perſons within the limits or juriſdiction of the United States, whereſoever the ſaid Henry Whitby may be found, now or hereafter to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Henry Whitby, and him ſafely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded againſt according to law.

AND I DO HEREBY further require that the ſaid armed veſſel the Leander with her other officers and people, and the ſaid armed veſſels the Cambrian and Driver, their officers and people, immediately and without any delay depart from the harbors and waters of the United States—And I do forever interdict the entrance of all other veſſels which ſhall be commanded by the ſaid Henry Whitby, John Nairne, and Stingſby Simpſon, or either of them:

AND if the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, ſhall fail to depart as aforeſaid, or ſhall re-enter the harbours or waters aforeſaid, I do in that caſe forbid all intercourſe with the ſaid armed veſſels, the Leander, the Cambrian, and the Driver, or with any of them, and the officers and crews thereof, and prohibit all ſupplies and aid from being furniſhed them or any of them. And I do declare and make known that if any perſon, from or within the juriſdictional limits of the United States, ſhall afford any aid to either of the ſaid armed veſſels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing ſuch veſſel, or in furniſhing her, her officers or crew, with ſupplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot ſhall aſſiſt in navigating any of the ſaid armed veſſels, unleſs it be for the purpoſe of carrying them in the firſt inſtance beyond the limits and juriſdiction of the United States; ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall on conviction, ſuffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for ſuch offences: And I do hereby enjoin and require all perſons bearing office Civil or Military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their reſpective authorities, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to (L. S.) theſe preſents and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Given at the city of Waſhington, on the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.
(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from James Davidſon to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money from the ſaid James Davidſon to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be expoſed to ſale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the ſouth ſide of Prince ſtreet and to the weſtward of Water ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince ſtreet 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two ſtory Frame Houſe.

George McMunn.

May 7. eodſ

To GEORGE F. STRAAS, *of Richmond, in Virginia.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
10th MAY, 1806.

SIR,

Pleaſe to take notice, that by virtue of a commiſſion iſſued and directed to Alexander Grant, John Mieck, Richard Herdman, John Dick, and Hugh Cathcart, by the circuit court of the United States for the diſtrict of Columbia, holden in the county of Alexandria, for taking the depoſitions of Andrew Gibſon and Edward Evans, in the ſuit in ſaid court wherein you are plaintiff, and the marine inſurance company of Alexandria are defendants; the ſaid defendants will proceed, on the 19th day of June, in this year, at Kingſton, in the Iſland of Jamaica, at the houſe of Grant, Mieck and Stewart, in Kingſton, to take the depoſitions of the aforeſaid witneſſes in the ſuit aforeſaid depending in the court aforeſaid.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, *Preſident of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.*

May 12. ga w4t

FISH FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber has a few hundred barrels of well cured HERRINGS, which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of on the wharf as they may be landed, which will be to-morrow and next day.

James Douglaſs.

May 12. d3*

FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcribers,

Mould Candles, of a very ſuperior quality, by the box
Window Glaſs, of different ſizes
Bucellas Wine, in quarter caſks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different deſcriptions.

ALSO,

100 hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well ſuited to the Weſt India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

WOODVILLE FOR SALE,

AN elegant Country Seat, adjoining the Mount Eagle tract, containing about 120 acres, chiefly all in woods and heavily timbered. There are on the premiſes a neat ſmall dwelling houſe, good new kitchen, &c. commanding a beautiful view of Alexandria, and the city of Waſhington. A long credit will be given on this property. Apply (in the abſence of the ſubſcriber) to Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, of Alexandria.

Charles J. Catlett.

Woodville, 12th May, 1806.

N. B. Alſo for Sale, a good ſecond-hand COACHEE and pair of HORSES. Apply as above.

C. J. C.

eo3t-1aw4

customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hoſe
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hoſe
Do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muſlins
3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undreſſed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muſlin
India Book Muſlin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Leno Muſlin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Luteſtrings
London Chintzes and Caliços
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
Firſt chop Long Nankeens
Marſeilles Jean and Muſlinet Waiſtcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes
Real Madraſs Handkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damaſk Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Ruſſia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods.

TO RENT,

A neat and commodious two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate on Prince-ſtreet, between Waſhington and St. Aſaph ſtreets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to

Thomas Shreve.

April 26. eo7t*

A GREAT BARGAIN *may be had.*

I wiſh to exchange ſeven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the weſtern country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Waſhington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premiſes, about 70 buſhels of wheat ſowed laſt fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the ſoil being well adapted to the Plaiſter of Paris, from the fulleſt experiments—the title indiſputable. Any perſon making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. d&w&2awtf

BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes,	*John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Good,	*John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun.	*Wm Davison.*
Richard Holliday.	*Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble.	*Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.	

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,
For Sale or Exchange.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketollico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleasant, (in the county town of Mason county) and 12 miles from the town of Kanahawa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz. *Old Military Rights*—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets, as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, lime, stone, mills and mill seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5. 1aw8t*

TO BE LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost*, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a *Mulatto Girl*, who calls herself

Matilda Brown,

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long bushy hair. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a large black and white stripe. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Washington.

David Peter.

George-Town, May 7. [May 9] oaw6w

Second and Last Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against *Thomas M'Cowat*, deceased, late of Loudoun county, are requested to forward their accounts by the first of January, 1807, to either of the subscribers, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the dividend of said estate.

John M'Cormick, *Leesburg*,
or
Thomas Janney, *Alexandria.*

May 9. 1aw6ms

The famous Jack

COLUMBUS,

Will stand, at ARLINGTON, *a mile and an half from George Town ferry, and be let to Mares at* EIGHT DOLLARS, *if paid by the first of August, and* FIFTY CENTS *to the groom—if not, Twelve Dollars, and a Dollar to the groom.*

THIS JACK is so celebrated as to need no description; the value of his mules will be certified by a number of gentlemen if desired. He will also be let to Jennetts at *One Hundred Dollars*, and a *Guinea* to the groom. It need not be added that he is considered equal, if not superior, to any Jack on the continent.

Pasturage gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, April 26. 12w3w

The elegant and thorough-bred Horse

POTOMAC,

Will stand at *Arlington*, a mile and an half from George Town ferry, and be let to Mares at the very low price of *Twenty Shillings*, and twenty-five cents to the groom—or One Barrel of Corn, if paid by the first of August—if not, *Five Dollars*, and fifty cents to the groom, will be the amount.

POTOMAC is a coal black, of great size and beauty, 15 and an half hands high, and a form not to be exceeded. He stands at this very low price for two years only, that his breed may be extended to prove his value. He is as high a bred horse as any in the world, as the annexed certificate shews.

☞ I do hereby certify, that the black colt Potomac was bred by me and foaled in the spring of 1799. His sire was my horse Chatham, and Chatham was got by Col. Thomas Mann Randolph's Laburnum, out of my favorite mare Isabella, and both descended from Col. John Baylor's famous Old Fearnought and the imported dam of Apollo. From a variety of crosses I consider Potomac to be as high a bred horse as any in America.

William Fitzhugh.

Pasturage gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, April 26. 1aw3w

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to king street, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's*, *where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Shepherdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 12. d1w.1awtM

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 41 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarehœas, dropsies, &c. and a *liberal* use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.